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SIPDIS

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SUBJECT: 2006 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT FOR CAMBODIA

REFTEL: STATE 3836

11. The following is Embassy Phnom Penh's contribution towards the preparation of the 2006 Trafficking in Persons Report for Cambodia, covering the period March 2005 - March 12006. Responses follow the questions outlined in reftel. The entire report is classified sensitive but unclassified (SBU).

Overview of the Country's Activities, Statistics

1A. Is the country a country of origin, transit or destination for international trafficked men, women, or children? Specify numbers for each group. Does the trafficking occur within the country's borders? Does it occur within territory outside of the government's control (e.g. in a civil war situation)? Are any estimates or reliable numbers available as to the extent or magnitude of the problem? Please include any numbers of victims. What is (are) the source(s) of available information on trafficking in persons or what plans are in place (if any) to undertake documentation of trafficking? How reliable are the numbers and these sources? Are certain groups of persons more at risk of being trafficked (e.g. women and children, boys versus girls, certain ethnic groups, refugees, etc.)?

Cambodia is a source, destination, and transit country for trafficking in persons, including men, women and children. The majority of Cambodian trafficking victims are trafficked for labor purposes, due to Cambodia's relative poverty and poor economic conditions compared with its immediate neighbors; Cambodian women and girls are also trafficked for sexual exploitation. Cambodians are trafficked primarily within the Mekong sub-region, particularly to Thailand and Malaysia. Trafficking also occurs within Cambodia's borders, from rural areas to Phnom Penh and other secondary cities within the country.

In Cambodia, commercial sex work goes on in guesthouses, karaoke clubs, massage shops, beer gardens, restaurants and nightclubs that provide direct and indirect sex workers. Barbershops, noodle shops, and other commercial establishments may also function as venues for commercial sex operations either on the premises or "on delivery" for clients. Both TIP victims and voluntary sex workers are intermingled at such venues. Many ethnic Vietnamese sex workers in voluntary sex work are or were originally trafficked to Cambodia through debt bondage. Debt bondage is also a factor in the recruitment of Cambodian trafficking

victims, who are convinced that they are accepting legitimate restaurant, factory, or other work opportunities in Phnom Penh or other cities and then forced into sex work.

There are no firm estimates or reliable numbers available as to the extent or magnitude of the overall trafficking problem. Two surveys have attempted to measure the commercial sex industry in the country: a 1997 report by the Commission on Human Rights and a 2003 study by a former Fulbright researcher, Thomas Steinfatt. The 1997 Commission on Human Rights for the National Assembly included a country-wide survey of brothels, and estimated that there were 14,725 brothel workers in Cambodia (ignoring other venues) and that 81 percent of workers were Cambodian and 18 percent Vietnamese. The study did not attempt to differentiate between voluntary sex workers and trafficking victims.

Steinfatt's 2003 statistical study on the number of prostitutes and sex trafficking victims in Cambodia estimated 18,256 sex workers (all venues) in Cambodia, of which 65.6 percent were Cambodian and 32.8 percent Vietnamese. The Steinfatt study estimated that there were 2,000 sex trafficking victims in Cambodia, with 80.4 percent of the sex trafficking victims being ethnic Vietnamese. Steinfatt's trafficking estimates have been disputed by some who believe the actual victim numbers to be higher, although no separate data exist that accurately quantify sex trafficking victims.

Limited trafficking statistics are available from RGC border authorities involved in the repatriation of Cambodians from neighboring countries. Cambodian authorities, in cooperation with international organizations such as UNICEF and IOM, try to distinguish between illegal migrants and

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trafficking victims, particularly children, and have some statistical information. Within Cambodia, NGOs that provide services to victims referred by police, judicial, and social service officials often are another source of limited statistical information based on their respective operations.

There are no studies that suggest minority groups are more susceptible to trafficking. Some provinces, by virtue of their proximity to neighboring Thailand or Vietnam, are also source areas for trafficking victims. In a 2004 survey, PACT-Cambodia found a correlation between residential origins of trafficking victims and communities along major highways.

Thailand is the major destination country for trafficked Cambodians, but there are no reliable numbers on how many persons are trafficked to Thailand each year. Cambodian men are trafficked to work in the Thai fish, construction and agricultural industries; women and young girls are trafficked for factory and domestic work, but are also subject to sexual exploitation in the Thai commercial sex industry.

Children are not prevented from crossing the Thai border with strangers or alone, and Cambodians can buy a border pass to cross the border without needing to show any identification. Poipet/Aranyaprathet is the primary Cambodia-Thai border post. Children mainly from Banteay Meanchey and Battambang provinces in Cambodia's northwestern region continue to be trafficked to Thailand to beg, sell candy or flowers, and shine shoes. IOM and UNICEF have contact with nearly all children repatriated from Thailand at the Poipet border crossing, and select out the trafficking victims for special care through IOM's Poipet Transit Center, which is staffed jointly by IOM and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth (MOSAVY) staff. According to UNICEF, in 2005 there were 66 unaccompanied children deported from Thailand to Cambodia, some of whom were trafficking victims. According to IOM/MOSAVY, Thai

authorities repatriated 98 women and children who were identified as TIP victims and deported another 88 alleged TIP victims during 2005.

Cambodian women continue to be trafficked via Thailand to Malaysia for commercial sexual exploitation, and others are trafficked directly to Malaysia for exploitation as agricultural laborers, domestic help, and sex workers.

Children in three districts of Svay Rieng Province continue to be trafficked to Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam for begging. Cambodian traffickers contract with the children's parents, with monthly payments ranging from 100,000 riel (25 USD) to 150,000 riel (37 USD) per child. IOM explained that Cambodian facilitators take three to four children at a time across the porous, unmonitored border to Vietnam. A single trafficker may coordinate several facilitators. Border controls are minimal and the children cross to Vietnam freely, according to IOM. Cambodian traffickers personally supervise the children in Vietnam, and reportedly have few problems with police raids. According to IOM, the number of those coming from Svay Tiep, one of the three problem districts, has significantly decreased in 2005, due in part to the creation of a new industrial park and more local economic activities. According to MOSAVY, 1,216 people -- mostly child beggars -- were returned by Vietnamese authorities and reintegrated in 2005.

Vietnamese women and children, many in debt bondage, continue to be trafficked from Ang Giang, Contho, Soc Tzeug and other provinces in Vietnam to Cambodia for commercial sex work primarily in Phnom Penh. Information from AFESIP, CWCC, and UNICEF indicates that Vietnamese women and girls are trafficked through Cambodia by organized Vietnamese criminal gangs to onward destinations in Thailand and Malaysia.

A moratorium since 2002 on international adoption by some western countries, including the United States, has largely curbed reports of trafficking of infants for foreign adoption. Concerns surrounding this type of trafficking led the RGC to redraft the country's adoption legislation, and a new law is currently being developed. The Cambodian government is working with international organizations and other donors to ensure that international adoptions are

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conducted properly in the future to diminish the trafficking of infants for profit.

Changes in Trafficking Patterns; Political Will

1B. Please provide a general overview of the trafficking situation in the country and any changes since the last TIP report (e.g. changes in direction). Also briefly explain the political will to address trafficking in persons. Other items to address may include: What kind of conditions are the victims trafficked into? Which populations are targeted by the traffickers? Who are the traffickers? What methods are used to approach victims? (Are they offered lucrative jobs, sold by their families, approached by friends of friends, etc.?) What methods are used to move the victims (e.g., are false documents being used?)

Cambodia has made important strides in combating trafficking over the past years. The Ministry of Interior has implemented a national anti-TIP plan. The RGC is moving ahead with drafting of a modern anti-trafficking law and has concluded MOUs on combating trafficking with its two biggest neighbors. Symbolic of the high level of political will engaged in the fighting of trafficking was the Cambodian National Police effort to correct its mistakes in an earlier brothel raid through the investigation and then successful raid -- leading to four convictions -- of the Chhay Hour II hotel case.

The Cambodian government at its most senior levels supports greater emphasis on the fight against trafficking in persons. Prime Minister Hun Sen has spoken out on numerous occasions against trafficking. On March 5, 2006, he called for more concerted action from the government and NGOs to fight human trafficking, and warned against Cambodia being labeled as a sex tourism destination. While senior officials recognize that measures undertaken to date are insufficient to stem TIP within and out of Cambodia, the RGC recognizes that the problem must be addressed comprehensively and in accordance with internationally recognized standards regarding prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and public awareness campaigns and other programs to prevent people from falling victim to TIP. The RGC also recognizes that the problem is a regional one, and involves the cooperation of neighboring countries. The RGC has cooperated with U.S.-supported and other NGOs operating in Cambodia on TIP.

The lack of statistical data impedes attempts to characterize changes in the trafficking climate from one year to the next. As long as the economies of Cambodia's neighbors continue to expand, Cambodian labor remains cheap and jobs inside the country are scarce, Cambodians will continue to migrate out for labor purposes. Some NGOs and government officials believe the number of trafficking victims for sexual exploitation has decreased in the past year due to increased law enforcement efforts to combat trafficking, greater political attention, and enhanced cooperation between the government and NGOs. Other sources suggest that the problem may simply be more dispersed, better hidden and less obvious than in the past due to RGC law enforcement efforts.

Due to poverty, lack of jobs, family problems and unequal access to educational opportunities; women and children, especially those in rural areas where 80 percent of the population resides, are the most vulnerable segment of society to sex trafficking. These victims are particularly susceptible to the lure of employment, often via the intercession of relatives, friends, or unknown persons, to pay off personal or family debts incurred by factors such as drought or the serious illness of a family member. NGOs have identified certain risk factors that increase the probability of a girl being lured into prostitution: an older sister, relative, or friend already involved in the commercial sex industry; the parents of the girl have divorced or separated; one or both of the parents are dead and the girl is living with relatives or friends; one or both parents are drug addicts, alcoholics, or gamblers; the family is desperately poor; the girl has little or no education; and the girl is of the appropriate age for the sex industry. NGOs report that domestic violence and rape are often precursors to trafficking, as girls who are raped are culturally stigmatized and left with little hope of

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having a normal life.

Traffickers of Cambodian women and children for sex can be known or distant acquaintances who promise work in Phnom Penh, or relatives, boyfriends or husbands that take the women or underage girls and sell them to a brothel.

Asian men are often prepared to pay a premium to have sex with virgins, with one NGO reporting that clients will pay as much as USD 1,000 for three days with a virgin. In one study, AideTous found that 55 percent of interviewed prostitutes had sex for the first time with a foreign client, and two-thirds were between the ages of 13-18 when they lost their virginity to a client.

When Cambodians are moved abroad, they often are brought through the porous borders with Thailand or Vietnam without documentation. Some women are reportedly trafficked to

Thailand for sex by boat from the Cambodian province of Koh Kong. In cases of human trafficking to Malaysia, women are reportedly entering the country with valid Cambodian passports, with allegations of complicity on the part of Thai and Malay border and immigration officials.

When victims are trafficked out of Cambodia, NGOs claim that trafficking networks are involved. The Vietnamese, Thai and Chinese-Malays are alleged to have regional networks that traffic drugs, guns, women and children to regional markets such as Thailand and Malaysia.

In October 2004, the Cambodian Minister of Social Affairs, Ith Sam Heng, signed a memorandum on regional TIP under the Coordinated Mekong Inter-Ministerial Initiative on Trafficking process (COMMIT). The COMMIT process required Cambodia and other signatories to develop detailed sub-regional plans of action and take a regional approach to combating TIP. In October 2005, the Minister of Women's Affairs, Ing Kantha Phavi, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Vietnam to eliminate trafficking in women and children and assist victims of trafficking.

Numerous government ministries in 2005 continued to cooperate closely with international organizations and NGOs on a variety of projects focused on prevention, protection and prosecution. The RGC, often in cooperation with these same organizations, played an active role in local and international fora on trafficking-related issues.

The Ministry of Justice, with the assistance of the Japanese Institute for Legal Development, has drafted a new Anti-Trafficking Law consisting of nine chapters and 52 articles. The draft law has been modeled on other countries' anti-trafficking legislation, as well as the international conventions and treaties to which Cambodia is a signatory. The law is undergoing final review at the Ministry of Justice before moving to the Council of Ministers for final approval, after which it will be sent to the National Assembly for passage. The new law will give police, prosecutors, and judges a wider array of legal authority to address TIP than currently exists under Cambodian law.

The Ministry of Interior has implemented a nationwide anti-trafficking plan. Police in each province have been identified as responsible for TIP and the Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Interior called all TIP police, governors, and provincial police commissioners to the capital to brief them on TIP issues.

Effective implementation will require comprehensive training of judges, prosecutors, and police in the provisions of the new law. In addition to the anti-trafficking legislation, the Government of Japan has also worked with the MOJ to develop a revised comprehensive civil and penal codes, some of whose articles are relevant to prosecuting traffickers. The draft codes are also in the final stages of review before being submitted to the government for approval.

Government Resource Limitations, Corruption

1C. What are the limitations of the government's ability to address this problem in practice? For example, is funding for police or other institutions inadequate? Is overall corruption a problem? Does the government lack the resources to aid victims?

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The Cambodian government is severely limited in its ability to effectively combat trafficking. In general, Cambodian government institutions remain very weak as a result of 25 years of civil war and genocide. The lack of resources is acute; training and funding for law enforcement and courts are wholly inadequate; corruption is a major problem; and

the overall level of human resources - trained and competent people - is still greatly affected by the legacy of decades of civil war. Government resources for victim assistance are virtually non-existent and must be augmented by assistance from international organizations and foreign and domestic NGOs. The government has also been slow in defining custody issues pertaining to victims and witnesses taken from brothels, as well as the legal authority of NGOs in the process.

Most observers agree that law enforcement and judicial prosecution represent government weaknesses in anti-trafficking efforts. While some NGOs report good cooperation with government authorities on TIP cases in Phnom Penh and at the provincial level, there are complaints regarding police officials at the provincial levels. Some police and judicial officials involved in corruption have faced disciplinary action and dismissal during the year.

The Supreme Council of Magistracy has the power to appoint and remove judges, but does not use this power except in rare situations, and there is evidence that disciplinary actions are often politically motivated. The SCM also does not have investigative resources to respond to allegations of corruption. The MOJ rotates judicial personnel every four years in the hope that the movements will lessen opportunities for corruption.

Government anti-TIP Monitoring Efforts

1D. To what extent does the government systematically monitor its anti-trafficking efforts (on all fronts - prosecution, prevention and victim protection) and periodically make available, publicly or privately and directly or through regional/international organizations, its assessments of these anti-trafficking efforts?

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSAVY) has a database to keep track of repatriated victims and the Ministry of Interior has a database to track police intelligence, investigations, and arrests of sex crime offenders. The Ministry of Justice, with assistance from Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking (ARCPPT), started collecting information in late 2004 for a database of trafficking court cases, which was expected to be available in late 2005. The database is still not operational in 2006, and UNICEF is taking over the project. Information included in all of these databases is often not public and is not consolidated in one location. This role is supposed to be taken over by the Cambodian National Council for Children, which plans a database that will include secondary data from other government databases and NGOs, but this database is not expected to be up and running until the end of 2006. At present, the Cambodian government does not issue assessments of its efforts to combat human trafficking.

Child Brides

1E. Does the practice of buying or selling child brides (brides under the age of 18 years) occur in the country? If so, describe. Do men of the country travel abroad to purchase child brides? If so, describe.

The legal age for a female to marry is 18, unless her parents give special permission. Buying or selling child brides is not a practice in Cambodia, and Cambodian men do not travel abroad to purchase child brides. There are reports of Cambodian women being trafficked for marriage to Chinese or Taiwanese men.

Government Acknowledgment of TIP

2A. Does the government acknowledge that trafficking is a problem in that country? If not, why not?

The Cambodian government openly acknowledges that trafficking is a serious problem, particularly the sex trade involving women and children. As noted earlier, the Prime Minister in March 2006 spoke out against TIP and called for greater government efforts to combat the problem.

In February 2006, an interministerial delegation of Cambodian government officials, headed by Minister of Women's Affairs visited Washington to outline government responses to TIP issues and request further support from the USG in addressing the trafficking problem in Cambodia.

Government Agency Involvement in anti-TIP Efforts

2B. Which government agencies are involved in anti-trafficking efforts and which agency, if any, has the lead?

Several ministries and agencies in the Cambodian government have responsibility for combating trafficking in persons, including: the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation; the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training, the Ministry of Interior (which oversees the National Police); the Ministry of Women's Affairs; the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Tourism; the Ministry of Information; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; and the inter-ministerial Cambodian National Council for Children, which has a Sub-Commission on Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Government-run anti-TIP Information/Education Campaigns

2C. Are there or have there been government-run anti-trafficking information or education campaigns? If so, briefly describe the campaign(s), including their objectives and effectiveness. Do these campaigns target potential trafficking victims and/or the demand for trafficking (e.g. "clients" of prostitutes or beneficiaries of forced labor).

Working with NGOs, the Cambodian government implemented a national campaign to raise public awareness regarding the dangers of human trafficking through posters, television and radio campaigns, and the use of traditional Cambodian theater. With USAID funding, IOM is assisting the MOWA in expanding a nationwide information campaign begun in September 2002 to cover all 18 Cambodian provinces. The information campaign includes district-level meetings with high-level government officials, videos or theater (often attended by thousands of rural Cambodians), and question-and-answer sessions and distribution of educational materials.

In April 2005, IOM and the MOWA collaborated on an information campaign designed to target local leaders (village chiefs, local authorities), who were selected and trained to disseminate information related to human trafficking and labor migration. IOM's impact assessment report showed that the campaign increased public awareness about the dangers of trafficking and available options should people find that they are trafficking victims.

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation has worked closely with UNICEF and local NGOs to set up community-based networks aimed at conducting early intervention programs in Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces. Community volunteers are recruited to help identify children at risk and bring their cases to the commune level for local protection. More difficult cases are forwarded to the district level.

During 2005, the Ministry of Interior's anti-TIP police visited numerous schools in Phnom Penh and conducted

intervention programs to teach students about the risks of trafficking and their rights under the law. During 2005, the program reached 12 schools and approximately 1,800 students. During the first two months of 2006, the anti-TIP Department conducted the same program in 12 schools in Siem Reap province, educating approximately 1,400 students.

The Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with World Vision, has produced pamphlets and advertisements for tourist brochures and maps that warn tourists of the penalties for engaging in child sex. In the past, the Ministry conducted

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workshops for child vendors in the tourist centers of Siem Reap and Sihanoukville to warn them of the dangers of sexual exploitation by tourists. The MOT also provided workshops to hospitality industry owners and staff on how to identify and intervene in cases of trafficking or sexual exploitation of children. Some of the more active organizations involved in general public awareness campaigns regarding trafficking have been UNICEF, IOM, and the Women's Media Center.

Other Government-Supported Prevention Programs

2D. Does the government support other programs to prevent trafficking? (e.g., to promote women's participation in economic decision-making or efforts to keep children in school.) Please explain.

The government, working closely with NGOs and international organizations, continues to be engaged in a broad effort to devote more resources to women's and children's issues. Areas being addressed include domestic violence, gender and human rights, improved and more accessible education for girls, preventative health care, improved nutrition, more effective treatment for communicable disease, and improved access to family planning services and information. The Ministry of Women's Affairs in cooperation with NGOs and donors, has developed its own strategic plan of action to address trafficking and women's empowerment issues in Cambodia.

In September 2005, the National Assembly passed a new domestic violence law. The law criminalizes domestic violence, seeks recourse to protect victims, and authorizes authorities and neighbors to intervene.

ILO/IPEC has, in close cooperation with selected provinces, identified pilot areas to test income generation projects as a strategy to combat trafficking for labor migration. World Education has identified similar pilot projects to focus on improving the socio-economic opportunities for girls to prevent their being trafficked.

PACT-Cambodia has begun a three-year program for women's empowerment through micro-enterprise development. Supported by the State Department's Women's Issues Fund, this program will focus on rural literacy and math skills among populations identified in a 2004 study as being most at risk for trafficking. The second year of the program will establish village-led savings and investment programs for women.

Government Support for Prevention Programs

2E. Is the government able to support prevention programs?

Because of severe resource constraints, the Cambodian government depends heavily on assistance from international organizations, bilateral donors, and foreign and domestic NGOs to carry out prevention programs in Cambodia. This situation is likely to continue into the foreseeable future.

Government/IO/NGO/Civil Society Relations

2F. What is the relationship between the government and officials, NGOs, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society on the trafficking issue?

There is good cooperation among the Cambodian government, international organizations and NGOs, the donors, and foreign and domestic NGOs on the trafficking issue. Through training seminars, workshops and other programs, including awareness campaigns and treatment and rehabilitation of victims, there is enhanced cooperation between all parties on the trafficking. Many NGOs refer the clients they have rehabilitated to MOSAVY to help trace family members and for reintegration follow-up. NGOs refer cases of disappearance, suspected trafficking or abuse to the Ministry of Interior's hotline or to a hotline managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation. NGOs and donors are regularly consulted in the drafting of new laws or regulations.

However, there continue to be NGO concerns over the

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Cambodian government's generally poor record in reducing corruption and improving governance, and these concerns are also expressed with respect to trafficking. The NGO statement in February 2006 to the Consultative Group of Donors alleged that Cambodian government officials, police and military are involved in human trafficking networks, but provided no evidence or details to support their claims. In response, the Minister of Women's Affairs as well as officials from the MOI and MOJ urged NGOs involved in anti-trafficking efforts to provide corruption-related information to the government or to the attention of international organizations and members of the donor community so that appropriate action may be taken.

Government Border Monitoring

2G. Does the government adequately monitor its borders? Does it monitor immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of trafficking? Do law enforcement agencies screen for potential trafficking victims along borders?

The Cambodian government's ability to monitor land borders with Vietnam, Laos and Thailand, as well as its coastline, continues to be marginal. Because of its limited resources, the government does not have the ability to screen for potential trafficking along the borders.

In 2003, the RGC set up a computerized immigration system in its national airport. Australia has worked with the Immigration Department of the Ministry of Interior to install similar systems at land border crossings, with an emphasis on deterring corruption, visa fraud, people smuggling, transnational crime and pedophilia.

Government Coordination on TIP Issues

2H. Is there a mechanism for coordination and communication between various agencies, internal, international, and multilateral on trafficking-related matters, such as a multi-agency working group or a task force? Does the government have a trafficking in persons working group or single point of contact? Does the government have a public corruption task force?

Several multi-agency working groups and task forces have been established for the purpose of coordinating, in concert with international organizations and civil society groups, various initiatives to address the issue of human trafficking. As part of the UN's Interagency Project on Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-Region

(Cambodia, China, Laos, Burma, Thailand, and Vietnam), the Ministry of Women's Affairs chairs the project's Coordination Committee in Cambodia. In order to support Cambodia's MOU commitments under the regional COMMIT process, an interagency working group also headed by the MOWA continues to meet regularly and work on the sub-regional action plan for Cambodia.

An anti-corruption unit was established in 1999 under the Council of Minister as part of the government's legal reform agenda, but is now largely defunct. Donor countries have continued to press the government on anti-corruption efforts and the passage of an anti-corruption law that is consistent with international standards. The draft law remains inadequate and donors have requested the government to amend the law by summer 2006. Donors have also pushed for the establishment of an independent anti-corruption commission.

National Plan of Action for TIP

2J. Does the government have a national plan of action to address trafficking in persons? If so, which agencies were involved in developing it? Were NGOs consulted in the process? What steps has the government taken to disseminate this action plan?

With the assistance of UNICEF, the Cambodian government is currently in the process of creating the second five-year national plan of action. The new plan will harmonize Cambodia's ongoing activities with the responsibilities Cambodia assumed under the COMMIT MOU of October 2004. The new plan was developed and finalized in 2005, and is

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expected to be approved by the Council of Ministers by the end of 2006.

The Cambodian government in 1999 established an inter-ministerial body known as the Cambodian National Council for Children (CNCC) to address child labor and other related issues; in July 1999, the CNCC developed in cooperation with its member Ministries and international and national organizations, the first national five-year Plan against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (2000-2004), which delineates the responsibilities of nineteen ministries and provincial governments.

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation has developed a three-year National Action Plan for the implementation of Cambodian-Thai MOU under COMMIT in October 2005.

The Ministry of Interior in July 2005 also developed an action plan to combat human trafficking and exploitation of women and children. The MOI's anti-TIP Department started the implementation of the action plan by disseminating the content to local authorities through out the countries. The Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of the Interior called in to Phnom Penh all governors, provincial police chiefs and other TIP police to brief them on the plan.

Investigation and Prosecution of Traffickers

3A. Does the country have a law specifically prohibiting trafficking in persons - both trafficking for sexual exploitation and trafficking for non-sexual purposes (e.g. forced labor)? If so, what is the law? Does the law(s) cover both internal and external (transnational) forms of trafficking? If not, under what other laws can traffickers be prosecuted? For example, are there laws against slavery or the exploitation of prostitution by means of coercion or fraud? Are these other laws being used in trafficking cases? Are these laws, taken together, adequate to cover the full scope of trafficking in persons? Please provide a

full inventory of trafficking laws, including civil penalties, (e.g., civil forfeiture laws and laws against illegal debt).

The most recent legislation relevant to TIP is the January 1996 Law on the Suppression of the Kidnapping, Trafficking and Exploitation of Humans. Other relevant laws pertain to the protection of women and children, and the Labor Law, which prohibits debt labor, slavery, and the labor of minors (under 15 years) - the latter situation is illegal but has no penalty under the law. The Labor Law also prohibits the hiring of someone to pay off debt.

According to NGO and government reports, although the Law on the Suppression of the Kidnapping, Trafficking and Exploitation of Humans is considered a valuable legislative instrument regarding sex trafficking, there are many weaknesses in its implementation and interpretation. The law lacks detail and contains unclear clauses that make enforcement difficult. Corruption and a lack of training, supervision, and resources have also led to major flaws in the implementation and effectiveness of the law.

Cambodia's labor laws make child labor under the age of 15 illegal, but confusion regarding the issue of parental consent and the lack of specific penalties for child labor, have prevented successful prosecutions of child labor traffickers in Cambodia.

The Ministry of Justice, with the assistance of the Japanese Institute for Legal Development, has drafted a new Anti-Trafficking Law that is now at the Ministry of Justice for final review before being resubmitted to the Council of Minister. With the recommendations from civil society and the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the law has undergone substantial amendment. Effective implementation will require comprehensive training of judges, prosecutors, and police in the provisions of the new law. The Australian Government, through AUSAID, plans to provide training through its Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking Project (ARCPPT).

Penalties for Sexual and Labor Exploitation

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3B. What are the penalties for traffickers of people for sexual exploitation? For traffickers of people for labor exploitation?

The Law on the Suppression of the Kidnapping, Trafficking and Exploitation of Humans includes a jail sentence of 15 to 20 years for any person convicted of sex trafficking persons under 15 years of age; the penalty is from 10 to 15 years for sex trafficking of persons over the age of 15. This law allows for the prosecution of traffickers as well as other exploiters, such as facilitators, pimps, and brothel owners.

According to Article 368 of the Labor Law, employers who employ children less than 18 years of age are liable to a fine of 31-60 days of the base daily wage. For the hiring of someone to pay off debt, the penalty is a fine of 61-90 days of the base daily wage. However, there are no cases of these laws being used to prosecute traffickers of children under the Labor Law, and lawyers have claimed it is not feasible to prosecute traffickers under this law.

Penalties for Rape or Forcible Sexual Assault

3C. What are the penalties for rape or forcible sexual assault? How do they compare to the penalty for sex trafficking?

Rape is a criminal offense, and punishable by a 5-10 year prison sentence, according to Article 33 of the UNTAC Law. Although Cambodia's penal code provides penalties for rape, convictions are often not rendered due to the weak judicial system. The penalty of sex trafficking of children under the age of 15 is punishable by between 15 to 20 years in prison; and for persons over the age of 15, the penalty is 10 to 15 years in prison.

Prostitution: Legalized or Decriminalized

3D. Is prostitution legalized or decriminalized? Specifically, are the activities of the prostitute criminalized? Are the activities of the brothel owner/operator, clients, pimps, and enforcers criminalized? Are these law enforced? If prostitution is legal and regulated, what is the legal minimum age for this activity? Note that in many countries with federalist systems, prostitution laws may be covered by state, local, and provincial authorities.

Prostitution in Cambodia has not been legalized, but the activities of prostitutes are not criminalized. The 1996 Law on the Suppression of the Kidnapping, Trafficking and Exploitation of Humans permits prosecution of exploiters of persons for sex work, such as facilitators, pimps, human traffickers, and brothel owners. Prostitutes may not be prosecuted for engaging in voluntary sex work. As applied to traffickers and other exploiters of persons for the sex trade, these laws are being enforced. Under Cambodian law, the legal age of consent to sexual activity is 15, which is why penalties for offenses differ depending on the age of the victim.

Government Prosecution of Traffickers

3E. Has the Government prosecuted any cases against traffickers? If so, provide the numbers of investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences, including details on plea-bargaining and fines, if relevant and available. Are the traffickers serving the time sentenced: If no, why not? Please indicate whether the government can provide this information, and if not, why not?

From 1996-1999, the Cambodian government arrested 342 offenders of sexual exploitation and trafficking. From 2000-2004, the government's arrest record increased to 1,009 offenders, due to the formation on May 13, 2002 of the Ministry of Interior's Anti-Trafficking Unit. The Unit consists of seven bureaus in major provinces and urban areas, as well as a section within the police departments of other provinces.

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The Ministry of Interior Department of Anti-Trafficking and Juvenile Protection reported 84 cases of human trafficking, involving 117 perpetrators in 2005. Seven foreigners were arrested for debauchery during the year. During the first two months of 2006, two foreigners were arrested, one of whom is an American citizen. A French national who was arrested for debauchery in 2003 was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by a Phnom Penh court in 2005. Traffickers generally serve the time sentenced.

Additional statistics obtained from the LEASEC project within the Ministry of Interior indicate that in 2005 there were 73 offenders arrested for human trafficking offenses; in 2004 there were 33 arrests.

Statistics from the Ministry of Justice indicate that the courts in three provinces and municipalities have worked on 58 cases of human trafficking (including cases left over from 2004), leading to the successful prosecution of 13

cases. The Ministry of Justice is in the process of collecting statistics from other provincial and municipal courts, but data collection is hampered by a lack of human resources and means for transferring case files from the provinces to Phnom Penh. The ARCPPT-supported database on trafficking court cases expected to be operational in late 2005 experienced technical problems and its deployment has been delayed. UNICEF has taken over the project and is redeveloping the database.

The most significant trafficking prosecution within the reporting period for 2005 was that of Chhay Hour II, based on the second investigation of the hotel and subsequent raid on September 7, 2005, that led to the arrest of six persons. Three minors were identified in the second raid. On February 17, 2006, the Phnom Penh Municipal Court sentenced two women to ten years for human trafficking and two managers of Chhay Hour II Hotel to four years each for colluding in and providing a venue for human trafficking.

Who are the Traffickers?

3F. Is there any information or reports of who is behind the trafficking? For example, are the traffickers freelance operators, small crime groups, and/or large international organized crime syndicates? Are employment, travel and tourism agencies or marriage brokers fronting for traffickers or crime groups to traffic individuals? Are government official involved? Are there any reports of where profits from trafficking in persons are being channeled? (e.g. armed groups, terrorist organizations, judges, banks, etc.)

Reliable information regarding traffickers is difficult to obtain and substantiate. Children trafficked to Thailand for begging are generally recruited by neighbors who then provide the children to Thai traffickers after they have crossed the border. Children trafficked to Vietnam to beg most often stay with their Cambodian trafficker (often someone from their village) while in Vietnam before being returned to their parents at the end of the contract.

In Cambodia, interviews with rescued victims suggest that the trafficking system is not highly organized and many victims know those involved in trafficking. According to the International Justice Mission, two-thirds of the traffickers are women operating small-scale brothel businesses (between five-ten women).

Traffickers bringing Vietnamese girls for the sex trade in Cambodia or transiting for onward trafficking to a neighboring country appear to have more sophisticated networks. NGOs that interview rescued trafficked victims report that the trafficking of Vietnamese women to Cambodia and Thailand is more organized and involves Vietnamese criminal gangs. Cambodians trafficked for sex to Thailand are often sold by brothel owners after first having been trafficked internally in Cambodia. There are a growing number of cases of Cambodian women being trafficked for sex to Malaysia via Thailand, but the police have only apprehended individual traffickers who are not part of a larger organization. NGOs, however, claim that victims' interviews suggest that Vietnamese gangs and Chinese-Malay criminal groups are involved in the trafficking.

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In general, trafficking of Cambodian women for sex within Cambodia also is informally organized, with traffickers often convincing girls to go with them to Phnom Penh for legitimate employment. In other cases, friends, boyfriends, or relatives may engage in trafficking/selling of a woman to a brothel. While there are numerous venues in Phnom Penh where there are suspected TIP victims, there is no evidence to indicate that girls were procured through a single

trafficking network. The role of organized trafficking in Cambodia remains unclear, and prosecutions have focused on single individuals.

Government Investigations of Trafficking Cases

3G. Does the government actively investigate cases of trafficking? (Again, the focus should be on trafficking cases versus migrant smuggling cases.) Does the government use active investigative techniques in trafficking in persons investigations? To the extent possible under domestic law, are techniques such as electronic surveillance, undercover operations, and mitigated punishment or immunity for cooperating suspects used by the government? Does the criminal procedure code or other laws prohibit the police from engaging in covert operations?

Police raids on brothels are common, and Cambodian law enforcement officials often work in concert with civil society to rescue people at risk. Under the LEASEC project, a group of four international NGOs/IOs has supported the Ministry of Interior in developing special Anti-Trafficking and Juvenile Protection police units, and set up a hot line against child sexual exploitation that also handles trafficking cases.

The International Justice Mission (IJM) has provided training sessions to the police in Phnom Penh, and conducted undercover operations to obtain evidence for successful prosecutions of traffickers. IJM searches brothels for underage girls and trafficking victims, cooperates with police to conduct raids and removes the victims. The Cambodian police have also worked closely with the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in investigating pedophilia cases for prosecution in the United States under the PROTECT Act.

Cambodia generally lacks the training and other resources to use electronic surveillance or sophisticated equipment to investigate cases, as well as the planning skills needed to conduct comprehensive undercover investigations.

Government-Sponsored Anti-Trafficking Training

3H. Does the government provide any specialized training for government officials in how to recognize, investigate, and prosecute instances of trafficking?

The government, in cooperation with national and international organizations and businesses such as IJM, LEASEC, ARCPPT and Microsoft, conducted training for police officers on investigation techniques, surveillance, case preparation and management of trafficking cases. So far, a total 4,655 police officers have attended specialized training courses, workshops and conferences, and meetings on human trafficking and law enforcement.

UNICEF has supported the Cambodian Bar Association in the past to train lawyers of the Legal Aid Department in children's rights and to build their capacity in representing children. The government relies heavily on training assistance from foreign governments, international organizations and NGOs. Cambodian law enforcement officials have participated in training at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok, but Congressional restrictions prevent training on issues, including human trafficking, for Cambodian officials above a certain level in the government.

Government-to-Government TIP Cooperation

3I. Does the government cooperate with other governments in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases? If possible, can post provide the number of cooperative

international investigations on trafficking?

The government continues to cooperate willingly with U.S. law enforcement officials on trafficking issues and other criminal cases, and also cooperates with other countries. The United States and a number of other countries have laws to prosecute their nationals who travel abroad to sexually exploit children. The Cambodian government has cooperated with the U.S. in ten PROTECT ACT cases, and numerous cases involving other nationals. The first three successful prosecutions worldwide under the PROTECT ACT were achieved with the cooperation of RGC authorities. A total of seven foreign nationals were arrested for debauchery in 2005 and two additional suspects detained in the first two months of 2006.

The governments of Cambodia and Thailand signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Bilateral Cooperation for Eliminating Trafficking in Children and Women and Assisting Victims of Trafficking on May 31, 2003. The MOU requires the two governments to cooperate with each other to investigate and uncover domestic and cross-border trafficking of children and women, to conduct repatriation through diplomatic channels, and to promote bilateral cooperation in the judicial procedures against trafficking. In October 2005, Cambodia and Vietnam signed a similar MOU on trafficking. The Cambodian Police and Ministry of Justice cooperate with the Malaysian police on cross-border TIP cases, but the process is still in its infancy. According to LEASEC, The Cambodian government has made the Malaysian government aware of TIP cases involving Cambodian nationals in Malaysia since early 2002. Cambodia is now negotiating a similar MOU with Malaysia.

During the Vietnamese PM's March 2006 visit to Cambodia, Vietnamese and Cambodian officials discussed cross-border trafficking cases concerning Cambodian child beggars in Vietnam.

Extradition

3J. Does the government extradite persons who are charged with trafficking in other countries? If so, can post provide the number of traffickers extradited? Does the government extradite its own nationals charged with such offenses? If not, is the government prohibited by law from extraditing its own nationals? If so, what is the government doing to modify its laws to permit extradition of its own nationals?

The governments of Cambodia and Thailand reached agreement on an extradition treaty in Bangkok in May 1998. The Cambodian National Assembly ratified the treaty in September 1999 and its Thai counterpart in December 2000; representatives of the two countries signed the implementing protocol in March 2001 in Phnom Penh, and the treaty came into force in April 2001. The bilateral treaty with Thailand provides a basis for future cooperation to address trafficking issues. In March 2005, a Cambodian woman was sentenced to 85 years by a court in Thailand for trafficking eight underage Cambodian girls to Thailand for sexual exploitation. The sentence was reduced to 50 years, after the woman pleaded guilty. The case was hailed as a breakthrough in bilateral cooperation between Thailand and Cambodia that led to successful prosecution of a Cambodian trafficker. The Cambodian government continues to cooperate with foreign governments to expel persons charged with pedophilia for acts committed in Cambodia so that they can be prosecuted in their countries of citizenship.

As per above, despite the lack of a bilateral extradition treaty, Cambodia has cooperated to render into U.S. custody numerous Americans accused of being child sex offenders.

Government Involvement in Trafficking

3K. Is there evidence of government involvement in or tolerance of trafficking, on a local or institutional level? If so, please explain in detail.

The Cambodian government as an institution does not tolerate human trafficking. Because corruption is pervasive in Cambodia, it is widely believed that some individual

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Cambodian officials - including police and judicial officials - are involved in various aspects of human trafficking, but firm evidence leading to the prosecution of RGC officials is so far uncommon.

Prosecution of Government Officials for Trafficking

3L. If government officials are involved in trafficking, what steps has the government taken to end such participation? Have any government officials been prosecuted for involvement in trafficking or trafficking-related corruption? Have any been convicted? What actual sentence was imposed? Please provide specific numbers, if available.

Senior government officials have often stated that official corruption that aids or abets trafficking or other crimes will not be tolerated. During the year, several police officials were apprehended on trafficking-related corruption charges. Colonel Touch Ngim, former Deputy Director of the Anti-Human trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department, and two other officials under his supervision were disciplined for taking money from karaoke owners in the raided parlors in Kompong Spue province. Touch Ngim was arrested and charged by the Phnom Penh court in December 2005, and remains in pretrial detention.

Meng Say, Chief of the Phnom Penh Anti-Trafficking Unit, was suspended in January 2006 for extorting money from Korean nationals. Meng Say arrested the Korean nationals who came to Cambodia to marry Cambodian women in October 2005, accusing them of human trafficking. He then ordered the men to pay him 30,000 USD in return for their release from custody. The men were released after paying more than 10,000 USD; after which, they submitted a complaint to the Ministry of Interior and to the Prime Minister's office. Following the issuance of an arrest warrant by the Phnom Penh Municipal Court, Meng Say disappeared and is presumed to be in hiding.

Child Sex Tourism Issues

3M. If the country has an identified child sex tourism problem (as source or destination), how many foreign pedophiles has the government prosecuted or deported/extradited to their country of origin? Do the country's child sexual abuse laws have extraterritorial coverage (like the U.S. PROTECT Act)?

Cambodia is identified as a destination point for pedophiles. In 2005, seven foreign nationals were arrested and sent to court for sexually abusing Cambodian children. A French national was convicted during the year to 15 years for debauchery. To date, four American pedophiles have been rendered into U.S. custody under the PROTECT Act framework, and one additional case is pending.

The draft Cambodian anti-trafficking law under consideration has extraterritorial coverage, allowing for the prosecution of Cambodian citizens committing similar crimes in another country, and the prosecution of foreigners committing a crime involving Cambodian victims in another country.

International Instruments

3N. Has the government signed, ratified, and/or taken steps to implement the following international instruments? Please provide the date of signature/ratification if appropriate.

--ILO Convention 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of worst forms of child labor: The National Assembly has ratified the new ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor on August 29, 2005.

--ILO Convention 29 and 105 on forced or compulsory labor: The government ratified the Forced Labor Convention (ILO 29) on 24 February 1969 and the Abolition of Forced Labor Convention (ILO 105) on 23 August 1999. It should be noted the Cambodia is the second nation in Asia after Indonesia to ratify all seven fundamental conventions of the ILO.

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--Convention on the Rights of the Child: The Cambodian government ratified this convention on 15 October 1992. According to the CNCC, relevant ministries have formulated internal policies and programs for the implementation of the convention.

--The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography: The Cambodian government ratified this convention on 30 May 2002.

--The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime: The Cambodian government ratified this protocol on 11 November 2001.

Protection and Assistance to Victims

4A. Does the government assist victims, for example, by providing temporary to permanent residency status, relief from deportation, shelter and access to legal, medical and psychological services? If so, please explain. Does the country have victim care and victim health care facilities? If so, can post provide the number of victims placed in these care facilities? Are trafficking victims offered HIV/AIDS screening or otherwise tested for HIV/AIDS? If so, what are the results?

The government's record in assisting victims of trafficking is reasonably good, in view of its limited resources and lack of institutional capacity. Victim assistance is usually conducted by an NGO or international organization, or combination of the two. MOSAVY operates temporary shelters for victims of trafficking, rape and domestic violence in Phnom Penh, but the facility only provides temporary shelter and basic assistance until victims can be placed with an NGO-operated shelter and reintegration program. MOSAVY works closely with AFESIP, IOM, UNICEF, World Vision and a variety of NGO-managed shelters throughout the provinces to assist initial reintegration of victims and follow-up investigations. Cambodian citizens are technically provided free health care through Cambodia's national hospitals and clinics, but this does not happen in practice. Services provided at these facilities are inadequate in normal circumstances, and non-existent for victims of trafficking, rape and domestic violence who require specialized care.

Many NGOs give victims trafficked for sexual exploitation the opportunity to be tested for HIV/AIDS, but do not require the victims to be tested. Most NGOs provide basic

counseling to trafficking victims.

When TIP victims are repatriated to Cambodia from Thailand, an IOM-run Transit Center in Poipet staffed with MOSAVY and IOM staff conduct preliminary assessments and assist in tracing family members and reintegrating victims into their home communities, or placing victims at appropriate NGO shelters to serve their needs.

For children who cannot be reintegrated into their communities, the USG supports IOM and other NGOs activities provide long-term care and reintegration assistance such as vocational training, job placement, and income generation.

IOM also has cooperated in training Cambodian government officials from MOSAVY and MOI to repatriate Vietnamese victims. Ten victims were repatriated under this process in 2005. Since the initiation of this project in June 1999, 59 persons have been repatriated to Vietnam.

Government-Funded Support to NGOs for Victims

4B. Does the government provide funding or other forms of support to foreign or domestic NGOs for services to victims? Please explain.

Because of inadequate resources, the Cambodian government relies heavily on bilateral donors and multilateral institutions for approximately 50 percent of its total annual budget, and has few resources to devote to trafficking victims. The government relies on foreign and

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domestic NGOs to provide services to victims of trafficking, a situation that will likely persist for some time. The RGC supports Seva Kapia Komar (SKK), a Cambodian NGO with primary responsibility for placement of TIP victims with NGOs for additional care and support. On occasion, the RGC also provides in-kind contributions to partnerships with NGOs, such as land, office space and staff support.

Screening/Referral Process for Victims

4C. Is there a screening or referral process in place, when appropriate, to transfer victims detained, arrested or placed in protective custody by law enforcement authorities to NGOs that provide short- or long-term care?

The government-supported SKK receives TIP victims and refers them to appropriate NGOs. The police often referred victims directly to NGOs, but SKK's role has been recently reinforced as the primary clearinghouse for victims. World Hope International plans to build an assessment center in Phnom Penh for referral of TIP victims.

Through an IOM project on repatriation and reintegration of victims, DOSAVY officials and IOM staff screen and refer victims repatriated from Thailand to appropriate NGOs. There is no such system for victims returning from Vietnam. For victims of trafficking outside of Phnom Penh, local DOSAVY offices screen and place victims with NGOs.

Rights of Victims

4D. Are the rights of victims respected, or are victims also treated as criminals? Are victims detained, jailed, or deported? If detained or jailed, for how long? Are victims fined? Are victims prosecuted for violations of other laws, such as those governing immigration or prostitution?

The rights of victims are respected in practice, and victims are not treated as criminals. Victims are not detained,

jailed, fined, or deported. Cambodia was widely condemned in 2002 for mistreatment of victims, but that is no longer the case.

Victim Participation in Legal Action

4E. Does the government encourage victims to assist in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking? May victims file civil suits or seek legal action against the traffickers? Does anyone impede the victims' access to such legal redress? If a victim is a material witness in a court case against the former employer, is the victim permitted to obtain other employment or to leave the country? Is there a victim restitution program?

The anti-TIP police and prosecutors have become more effective at gaining witness testimony, but credible fears of retaliation from traffickers still pose major impediments to witness testimony. The Ministry of Interior's LEASEC project works with victims to investigate and collect evidence before referring the cases to government prosecutors. Victims may file civil suits and seek legal action against traffickers, and a number of NGOs in the legal, human rights, and social services areas, including the Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP), encourage victims to do so; the NGOs provide or refer victims to legal services. However, Cambodia's corrupt legal system has been a serious impediment to the success of cases brought by individuals.

Government Protection for Victims/Witnesses

4F. What kind of protection is the government able to provide for victims and witnesses? Does it provide these protections in practice? What type of shelter or services does the government provide? Does it provide shelter or any other benefits to victims for housing or other resources in order to aid the victims in rebuilding their lives? Where are child victims placed (e.g. in shelters, foster-care type systems or juvenile justice detention centers)?

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The government has no practical ability to protect witnesses at this time. NGO shelters represent the safest place for witnesses during the trial phase of a case against a trafficker. The government is planning to expand facilities at the MOI in order to temporarily hold victims and witnesses. Police have no practical ability to protect NGOs, victims, or witnesses in high-profile cases. A number of shelters and foster home program are available for child victims of trafficking.

Government Training to RGC Officials for Victims

4G. Does the government provide any specialized training for government officials in recognizing trafficking and in the provision of assistance to trafficked victims, including the special needs of trafficked children? Does the government provide training on protections and assistance to its embassies and consulates in foreign countries that are destination or transit countries? Does it urge those embassies and consulates to develop ongoing relationships with NGOs that serve trafficked victims?

The LEASEC project has a training component sensitizing police officials to the special needs surrounding the trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, including developing procedures and training police in investigating cases of sexual exploitation and trafficking in children, and court procedures.

Embassies and consulates in foreign countries do not receive

training or sensitization related to trafficking and victims assistance. Cambodian NGOs working with Cambodian trafficking victims in Malaysia voice frustration over the RGC officials' indifference toward trafficked victims, as well as their lack of cooperation. However, there are some Cambodian officials who are willing to cooperate with the NGOs and take a more proactive approach to helping Cambodian victims outside the country.

Government Assistance to Repatriated Nationals

4H. Does the government provide assistance, such as medical aid, shelter, or financial help, to its repatriated nationals who are victims of trafficking?

In this area, the government relies heavily on international organizations, foreign and domestic NGOs, and other countries, to provide medical aid and shelter to its repatriated nationals who are the victims of trafficking. MOSAVY is mandated by the Cambodian government to provide care and protection to the most vulnerable population in the country, especially women and children, but in practice lacks the resources to do so without international or NGO assistance.

International Organization and NGOs

4I. Which international organization or NGOs, if any, work with trafficking victims? What type of services do they provide? What sort of cooperation do they receive from local authorities?

Approximately 70 NGOs work on trafficking issues, and of those, roughly 40 NGOs provide some form of service to trafficking victims. The services include shelter (which usually includes food, sleeping accommodations, basic health care, counseling, literacy, and sometimes vocational training), legal assistance, drop-in centers, and re-integration assistance. Cambodian government cooperation with these NGOs is good.

12. (U) Political Officers Margaret McKean and Kurt Stoppkotte drafted this submission and estimates that the drafting of this report required 30 hours of staff time, including 10 hours of a local FSN political assistant. Embassy POC for this cable is Section Chief Margaret McKean (T. 855-023-728-125).

Abbreviations are used in this report:

ADHOC: Association de Defense des Droit de l'Homme (Human

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Rights Defense Association)

AFESIP: Agir pour les Femmes en Situation Precaire

APLE: Action Pour Les Enfants

ARCPPT: Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking

CDP: Cambodian Defender's Project

CNCC: Cambodian National Council for Children

CNCW: Cambodian National Council for Women

COMMIT: Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking

CWCC: Cambodian Women's Crisis Center

CWDA: Cambodian Women Development Agency

DOSAVY: Department of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation

IJM: International Justice Mission

ILEA: International Law Enforcement Academy

ILO-IPEC: International Labor Organization-International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor

IOM: International Organization for Migration

LEASEC: Ministry of Interior Law Enforcement Against Sexual

Exploitation of Children Project
LSCW: Legal Support for Children and Women
MOI: Ministry of Interior
MOJ: Ministry of Justice
MOSAVY: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth
Rehabilitation
MOLVT: Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
MOT: Ministry of Tourism
MOWA: Ministry of Women's Affairs
RGC: Royal Government of Cambodia
RSJP: Royal School of Judges and Prosecutors
SKK: Seva Kapiar Komar (Service for Protection of Children)
UNOHCHR: United Nations Office of the HQ Commissioner for
Human Rights
UNDP: United Nations Development Program
UNIAP: United Nations Inter-Agency Project Against
Trafficking of Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-Region
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
UNTAC: United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
USAID: United States Agency for International Development
WMC: Women's Media Center

MUSSOMELI